

Let's learn about words!

What do they look like?



He has short curly black hair.



She has shoulder-length straight blond hair.



She has long wavy brown hair.



He has brown eyes.



She has blue eyes.



She has hazel eyes.



He has green eyes.



She is tall and thin.
He is short and chubby.



He is young.
She is in her eighties.

1. Put the words below into the correct category.

long blue tall chubby young curly brown strong slim green short
wavy hazel fat black weak in his forties shoulder-length red
medium height straight heavy thin gray old blond overweight in her thirties



HAIR

long
curly
brown
short
wavy
black
shoulder-length
red
straight
gray
blond



Oriente os alunos a subdividirem as palavras correspondentes a cada quadro em diferentes categorias. Por exemplo *long, shoulder-length* e *short* em comprimento; *curly, straight* e *wavy* em estilo etc.

EYES

blue
brown
green
hazel
black



BODY

tall
chubby
strong
slim
short
fat
weak
medium height
heavy
thin
overweight



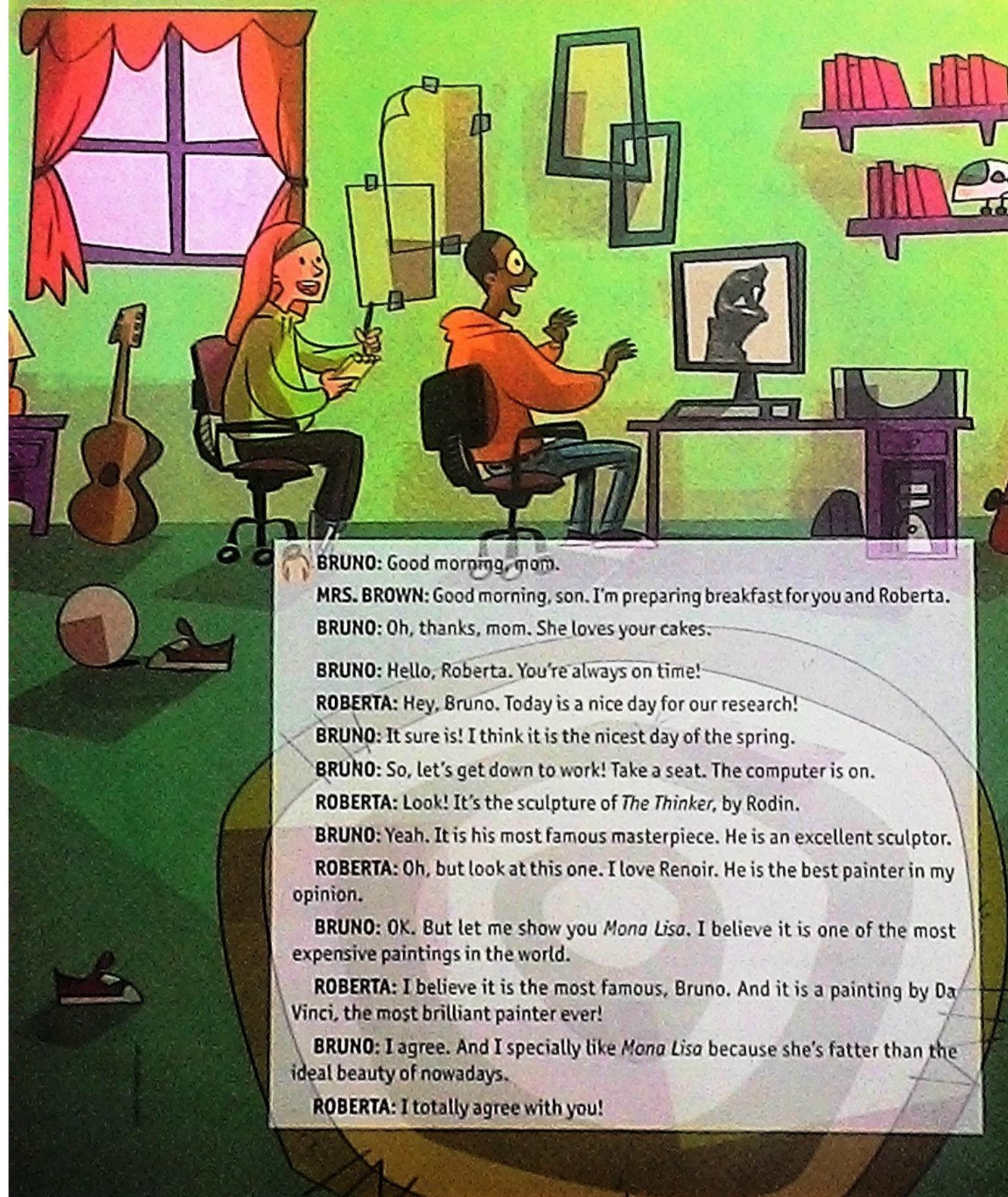
AGE

young
in his forties
old
in her thirties

Listen and practice

Seria interessante levar à sala de aula um livro de Arte com a obra *Mona Lisa*, de Leonardo da Vinci, para que os alunos possam refletir sobre o padrão de beleza da época. A partir desta análise, motive-os a pensar em que época a obra foi pintada (início do século XVI). Caso não consigam chegar à resposta esperada, leve-os a inferir algumas características identificadas na tela, entre elas a aparência da modelo, o traje, as formas do corpo, e outras que julgar convenientes. Pergunte-lhes ainda se a imagem de *Mona Lisa* e *O pensador* tratam-se do mesmo gênero. Caso respondam que sim, digam-lhe que esta é uma escultura e aquela, um quadro. Se julgar necessário, discuta sobre as diferenças entre uma escultura e uma pintura, entre outras questões.

Para obter mais informações sobre a tela *Mona Lisa*, leia o texto "The Mona Lisa" na seção **Let's read!**



The *Mona Lisa*

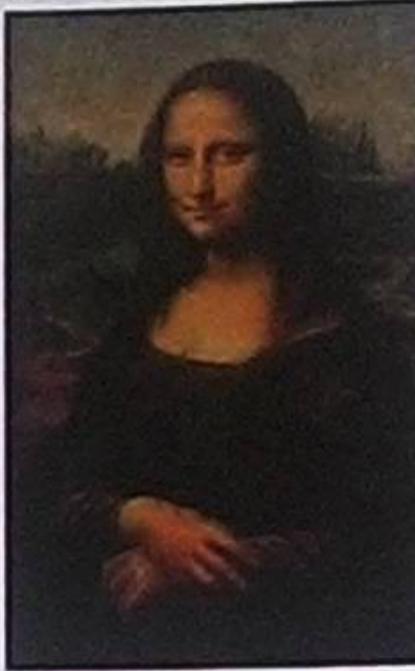
The *Mona Lisa* is without a doubt the most famous painting in the world. The *Mona Lisa*'s enigmatic smile has made the portrait famous. It was created by Leonardo Da Vinci in the years 1503-1506 using oil paint on wood, and measures 77 x 53 cm. It is currently on display at the Louvre Museum in Paris, France.

Leonardo Da Vinci was an Italian painter, scientist, draftsman, sculptor, architect, and engineer [...]. His notebooks, where he recorded his thoughts, ideas and sketches, reveal a scientific creative genius who was centuries ahead of his time. [...]

In any portrait, the expression is created mainly in two features: the mouth and the eyes. Leonardo deliberately made the corners of the eyes and mouth on the *Mona Lisa* indistinct, merging them into soft shadow. When we look at her, we are not quite sure what her mood is.

[...]

Today, however, the painting is behind bullet-proof glass in Paris in the Louvre, and international agreements prohibit her display elsewhere.



Mona Lisa, Leonardo da Vinci, 1503-1506

The Mona Lisa. Extraído do site: <www.worsleyschool.net/socialarts/monalisa/page.html>. Acesso em: 24 ago. 2011

Oil paint: tinta a óleo.

On display: em exibição; exposta.

Draftsman: desenhista; projetista.

Features: traços.

Deliberately: intencionalmente.

Merging: misturando; juntando.

Mood: estado de espírito.

Bullet-proof glass: vidro à prova de bala.

4. Find in the text the sentence which...

a) shows the importance of *Mona Lisa*.

"The *Mona Lisa* is without a doubt the most famous painting in the world."

b) explains what *Mona Lisa* was famous for.

"The *Mona Lisa*'s enigmatic smile has made the portrait famous."

c) shows the year Da Vinci painted it and the materials used by him.

"It was created by Leonardo da Vinci in the years 1503-1506 using oil paint on wood..."

d) mentions its size.

"... and measures 77 x 53 cm."

e) tells the author's occupations.

"Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian painter, scientist, draftsman, sculptor, architect and engineer."

5. Write **T** for true and **F** for false. Se julgar necessário, corrija a frase incorreta oralmente.

T *Mona Lisa* is currently on display at the Louvre Museum in Paris, France.

F Da Vinci was not a creative person; his ideas and sketches were very common.

T When we look at *Mona Lisa* we don't know what her mood is.

T International agreements prohibit the display of the portrait, except at the Louvre.

"His notebooks, where he recorded his thoughts, ideas and sketches, reveal a scientific creative genius who was centuries ahead of his time."

Let's read!

1. Before reading the text, answer the questions.

a) Who was Da Vinci? What is his first name?

He was a famous Italian painter. His first name is Leonardo.

b) Do you know any of his works? Which one(s)?

Resposta pessoal.

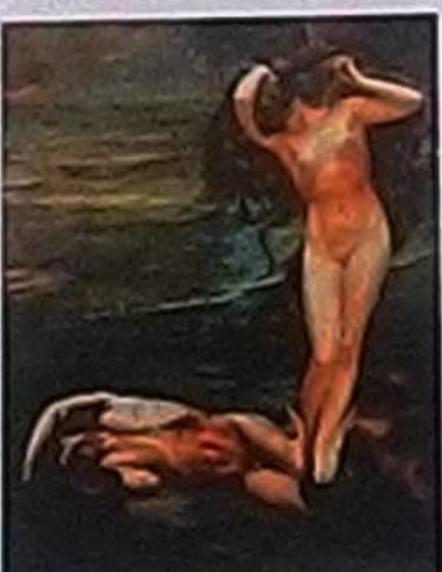
2. Look at the images below. Match the ones painted by Da Vinci to his picture.

Leonardo da Vinci - Desenho da figura humana, de acordo com Vitruvio, c. 1487. Pena e tinta sobre papel. Galeria da Accademia, Veneza



Homem vitruviano, Leonardo da Vinci, 1487-1490.

Giulio Aristide Sartorio - Gorgon e os heróis, 1897. Óleo sobre tela. Galeria Nacional de Arte Moderna, Roma (Itália). Ph. M. Mazzoni / Getty Images



Gorgon e os heróis, Giulio Aristide Sartorio, 1897.



A última ceia, Leonardo da Vinci, 1495-1497.



Autorretrato, Leonardo da Vinci, 1514.



Idílio Giacomo Favretto, 1885.

3. Read the text on page 32 briefly. What do the following underlined pronouns refer to?

a) "It was created by Leonardo Da Vinci in the years 1503-1506..."

it → the portrait, Mona Lisa

b) "His notebooks, where he recorded his thoughts, ideas and sketches, reveal a scientific creative genius..."

his → Leonardo da Vinci

c) "When we look at her, we are not quite sure what her mood is."

her → Mona Lisa

d) "Leonardo deliberately made the corners of the eyes and mouth on the *Mona Lisa* indistinct, merging them into soft shadow."

them → the eyes and mouth

*Faça um breve comentário sobre os pronomes já estudados pelos alunos para introduzir esta atividade. Escreva na lousa a frase *Jack loves this song. He is listening to it again* e faça setas ligando o pronome *he* a *Jack* e o pronome *it* a *this song*.

Improve your vocabulary

So and such

1. Read the comic strip and choose the best alternative to answer the questions.



Se julgar necessário, diga aos alunos que as palavras *so* e *such* funcionam como um recurso para intensificar o sentido de outras palavras. No entanto, *so* é usada antes de um adjetivo ou de um advérbio, enquanto *such* intensifica o adjetivo que atribui qualidade a um substantivo.



a) In the situation above, they are talking at cross purposes. What do you think "talk at cross purposes" means?

They are talking at the same time.
 They have the same opinion about Arts.
 They are talking about different subjects.

b) Who doesn't understand the other?

The man.
 The woman.

c) Why does it happen?

Because he was paying attention to the TV program.
 Because he doesn't understand Arts.

c) The girl thinks Oscar Niemeyer buildings are the strangest ones.

The boy thinks Oscar Niemeyer buildings are the strangest ones.

d) In the teacher's opinion, Niemeyer designs the most beautiful things.

e) The Oscar Niemeyer Museum is in Brasília.

The Oscar Niemeyer Museum is in Curitiba.

f) The students like the idea of visiting the Oscar Niemeyer Museum.

3. Listen to the conversation again and complete the dialog.

TEACHER: Good morning, kids!

STUDENTS: Good morning, teacher!

TEACHER: Today we'll have a different class Let's talk about architecture and art. What do you know about Oscar Niemeyer?

GIRL: I think he is an architect, right?

TEACHER: Yes, he is. He is one of the most famous architects of all times.

GIRL: Is he the best architect in the world?

TEACHER: He is one of the best. There are other good architects around the world.

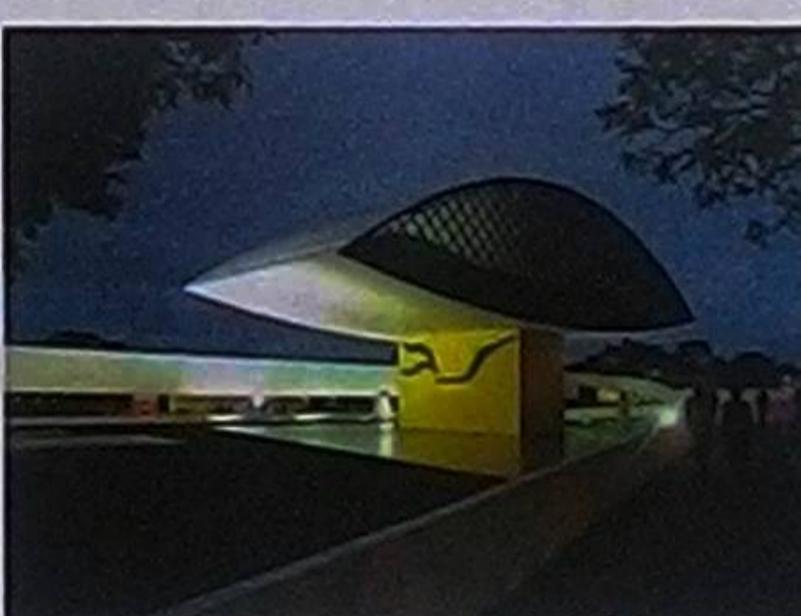
GIRL: And what is his oldest building?

TEACHER: The oldest one is *Obra do berço*. It was built in 1937, in Rio de Janeiro.



BOY: And he's one of Brasília's designers, isn't he? His buildings are the strangest ones. Don't you think, teacher?

TEACHER: I don't agree. In my opinion, he designs the most beautiful things. And do you know that The Oscar Niemeyer Museum in Curitiba is the biggest museum in Brazil?



STUDENTS: Really? Wow!

TEACHER: Yeah, maybe we could visit this museum and then you can get to know his work a bit more.

What do you say?

STUDENTS: Sure, let's go.

TEACHER: Great! So, talking about museums...

2. Complete the sentences using **so** or **such**.

- Ben Stiller is such a funny guy. He makes me laugh so much.
- It was such a lovely day.
- It takes so much time to finish the homework.
- Nowadays the computers work so quickly!
- It is such an interesting movie. You should see it!
- Tarsila do Amaral's paintings are so colorful.
- Mona Lisa is such a beautiful and enigmatic painting.

The sounds of the language

1. Listen and repeat.

/w/	/θ/
woman	answer
wolf	who
would	write
wind	wrong

Explique aos alunos que o som da letra "w" é pronunciado em algumas palavras na língua Inglesa como em *wolf* e *woman*. Mas existem vocábulos em que a letra "w" não é pronunciada, por exemplo *who*. Neste exercício, a ausência deste som é representada pelo símbolo /θ/.

2. Listen to the words below and **circle** the ones in which you hear the sound of "w" and **underline** the ones in which you don't.

answer wrong sword wood waist whole work
white wonderful who what world

3. Listen to the CD and complete the text below.

SUSAN: Bryan, who is your favorite painter?

BRYAN: It's Tarsila do Amaral. She is one of the most important Brazilian painters. She is really wonderful and is considered a very important woman to our culture.

SUSAN: And, in your opinion, what 's her best work ?

BRYAN: It is hard to answer this question because I love all of them, but I think it is *Abaporu*. And you, do you have a favorite painting?

SUSAN: Yes, I do. It's *Mona Lisa*. I think it is one of the greatest paintings in the world. Am I wrong ?

BRYAN: Of course not, and I really would like to see it one day.

Don't forget!

Você aprendeu...

- o vocabulário relacionado às Artes;
- a comparar seres ou objetos usando os adjetivos na forma superlativa;
- a diferença entre **so** e **such**.

2. Look at the pictures and correct the sentences below.



Name: Adam

Age: 20

Weight: 90 kg

Height: 1,80 m



Name: Patrick

Age: 18

Weight: 60 kg

Height: 1,72 m



Name: Laura

Age: 40

Weight: 55 kg

Height: 1,65 m



Name: Nicholas

Age: 13

Weight: 53 kg

Height: 1,60 m

a) Adam is the shortest.

Adam is the tallest. / Nicholas is the shortest.

b) Laura is the youngest.

Laura is the oldest. / Nicholas is the youngest.

c) Nicholas is the strongest.

Nicholas is the thinnest. / Adam is the strongest.

d) Patrick has the longest hair.

Laura has the longest hair.

e) Adam is the most talkative.

Nicholas is the most talkative.

f) Laura is the most intelligent.

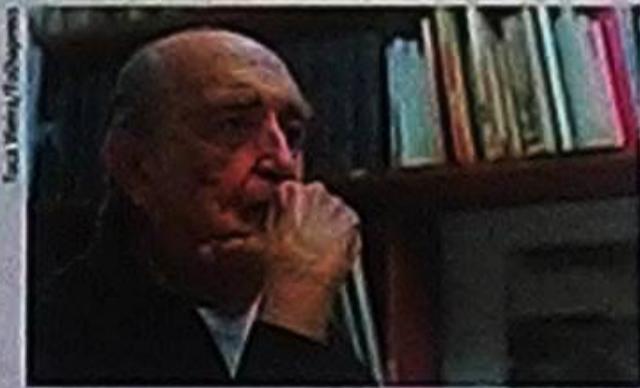
Patrick is the most intelligent.

Let's listen!

1. Choose the best alternative.

a) Oscar Niemeyer is

- a Colombian writer.
- a Brazilian architect.
- a Mexican painter.



Aproveite esta pergunta para conversar com os alunos sobre o arquiteto Oscar Niemeyer e verificar o que eles sabem sobre ele.

2. Listen to the CD and write T for true and F for false. Correct the false ones.

a) The teacher says Oscar Niemeyer is the best architect in the world.

The teacher says Oscar Niemeyer is one of the best architects in the world.

b) The oldest building by Oscar Niemeyer is Obra do Berço.

Extra activities

As atividades 1 e 2 referem-se aos capítulos 1 e 2.

1. Look at the picture and complete the text about the Smiths using the words from the box.

Meet the Smith family

the oldest the best blond green eyes taller youngest
always family blue cap red dress the newest



This is a picture of the Smiths. They're very close. Stuart is the oldest member of the family.

His wife's name is Elizabeth. John is their son, he looks like his mother, but he is much taller.

The little baby in his arms is Bart, his youngest child.

Mary is John's wife. She is the blond woman wearing a red dress. John

and Mary got married ten years ago. They have three kids: Bart, the baby, Lucy, the blond girl w

green eyes, and Paul, the boy wearing a blue cap. To complete the

family, they adopted Toby, the newest pet of the kids.

On holidays and vacations, the children always go to their grandparents' house. They l

to stay there and they think Elizabeth is the best grandma in the world.

2. Look at the picture of the previous page again and match the description to the correct name.

a) Stuart c) He is a tall man. He is in his thirties. He has short straight black hair and green eyes. He has a goatee.

b) Elizabeth a) He is short. He has short straight gray hair and black eyes.

c) John b) She is in her fifties. She's short and a little bit chubby. She has short curly black hair and black eyes.

d) Mary d) She is in her thirties. She has shoulder-length straight blond hair and black eyes.

e) Bart f) She is the youngest woman in the family. She has long straight blond hair and green eyes.

f) Lucy g) He is about five years old. He has short straight brown hair and green eyes.

g) Paul e) He is the youngest member of the family. He has black eyes and he is very cute.

As atividades 3 e 4 referem-se ao capítulo 1.

3. Read the sentences and correct them when necessary.

Is that correct?	Yes	No	Write the correct information
Rubens is very patient. He gets nervous easily.		✓	Rubens is very impatient. He gets nervous easily.
Paula is really shy. She never stops talking.		✓	Paula is really talkative. She never stops talking.
Lucas is very organized. His bedroom is always in a mess.		✓	Lucas is very disorganized. His bedroom is always in a mess.
Mary is very funny. She never gets stressed and makes jokes about everything.	✓		
James is a very irresponsible boy. He does his homework every day.		✓	James is a very responsible boy. He does his homework every day.

4. Choose the correct adjective to complete the sentences.

a) She makes people laugh. She is serious funny.

b) He likes to create stories and invent things. He is creative outgoing.

c) She has a lot of friends. She is a friendly shy person.

d) He loses his head very easily. He is calm nervous.

e) Melissa never becomes angry with her children. She's a really patient impatient person.

f) He loves to study and his grades at school are excellent. He's very curious intelligent.

Irregular forms

*Razzie Awards é uma premiação norte-americana que satiriza o Oscar. No Brasil ela é conhecida como Framboesa de Ouro.
**Dados do site especializado em bilheteria de cinema Box Office Mojo <www.boxofficemojo.com>.
*** Burj Khalifa fica em Dubai, nos Emirados Árabes Unidos.

good → the best

Pablo Picasso is the best Spanish painter.

bad → the worst

The boy's drawing is the worst one.



6. Use the superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses to complete the sentences.

a) Tarsila do Amaral is one of the most important Brazilian painters. (important)

b) The blue whale is one of the heaviest animals in the world. (heavy)

c) The movie *Transformers: Age of Extinction* was considered one of the worst productions of 2015 by Razzie Awards. (bad)

d) *The Avengers* is the most successful movie inspired by a comic book. (successful)

e) The Burj Khalifa^{***} is the highest building in the world. (high)

f) Oscar Niemeyer was the oldest architect in Brazil. (old)

g) Brazil is the largest country in South America. (large)

h) The orchid is one of the most beautiful flowers in my opinion. (beautiful)

7. Ask the questions below to a classmate.

a) What is the largest river in Brazil?

b) What is the most populated city in Brazil?

c) What is the biggest state in Brazil?

d) What is the highest mountain in Brazil?

ANSWER
KEY

São Paulo

Pico da Neblina

Amazonas

The Amazon River

Peça aos alunos para formarem duplas para responder oralmente a estas questões. Incentive-os a formularem frases completas, como *The largest river in Brazil is the Amazon River*.

At home

1. Complete these sentences using the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

a) Jorge is the tallest (tall) student in my classroom.

b) In my opinion, the most difficult (difficult) language to learn is German.

c) Mr. Perez is the best (good) teacher in my school.

d) I think Science is the easiest (easy) school subject.

e) Marcos lives in one of the most dangerous (dangerous) neighborhoods in my city.

f) Michelle is the prettiest (pretty) girl I know.

g) I hated this movie. I think it's the worst (bad) movie ever.

h) My aunt Sophia is the nicest (nice) person I know.

5. Complete the questions using the superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses. After that, answer them.

a) Who is the tallest (tall) person in your family?

Resposta pessoal.

b) Who is the best (good) Brazilian soccer player in your opinion?

Resposta pessoal.

c) In your opinion, what is the funniest (funny) movie ever?

Resposta pessoal.

d) What is the biggest (big) city in your state?

Resposta pessoal.

e) Who is the most beautiful (beautiful) actress/actor in your opinion?

Resposta pessoal.

6. Use the superlative form of the adjectives from the box to complete the sentences.

small

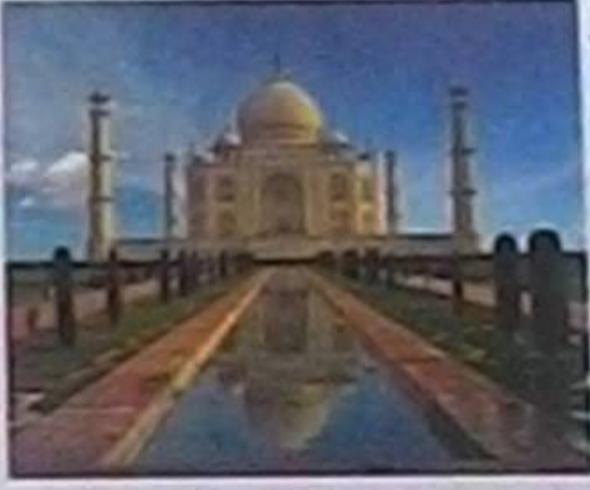
high

long

hot

famous

big



a) The Vatican City is

the smallest

country in the world.

b) São Paulo is

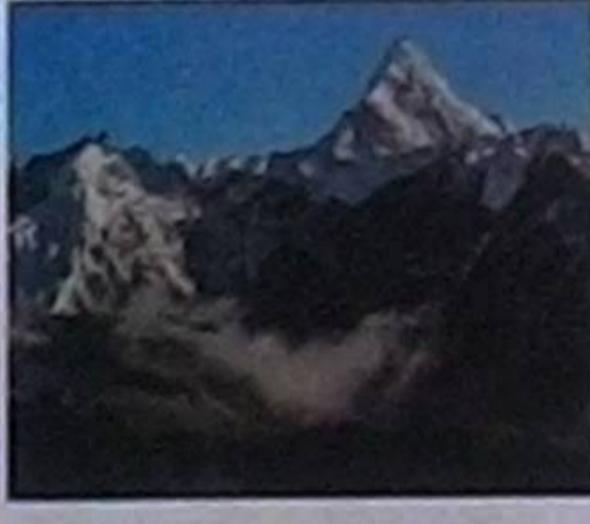
the biggest

city in Brazil.

c) The Taj Mahal is one of

the most famous

monuments in India.



d) The Nile is

the longest

river in the world.

e) The Everest is

the highest

mountain in the world.

f) Venus is the hottest

planet in the solar system.

3. Match the sentences.

a) Miró's paintings are b) the most important Brazilian painters.
b) Portinari is one of e) is one of the most beautiful museums in Europe.
c) São Paulo is f) is the highest statue monument I have visited.
d) The Church of the Holy Family g) the most colorful ones in my opinion.
e) The Louvre h) the biggest city in Brazil.
f) The statue of Christ the Redeemer i) is one of Gaudí's most important works.

4. Write sentences about the paintings below. Use the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses.



The librarian
Giuseppe Arcimboldo
1566



Abaporu
Tarsila do Amaral
1928



Two young girls at the piano
Pierre-Auguste Renoir
1892

a) (old) The oldest painting is *The librarian*.

b) (new) The newest painting is *Abaporu*.

c) (colorful) The most colorful painting is *Abaporu*.

d) (funny) Resposta pessoal. Possível resposta: The funniest painting is *The librarian*.

e) (beautiful) Resposta pessoal.

CHALLENGE



5. Compare other paintings and write sentences about them.

a) Resposta pessoal.

b) _____

c) _____

Incentive os alunos a pesquisarem na Internet e na biblioteca da escola diferentes obras de arte para realizarem este desafio. Oriente-os a utilizarem três ou mais adjetivos diferentes para formarem frases como as do exercício anterior.

As atividades 7 e 8 referem-se ao capítulo 1.

7. Complete the sentences using a possessive pronoun.

- It is your computer. It's yours.
- It is Sandro's car. It's his.
- These are my sneakers. They're mine.
- It is her backpack. It's hers.
- This is our apartment. It's ours.
- That's their motorcycle. It's theirs.



8. Choose the correct pronouns to complete the sentences.

- I'm sure! This isn't Bill's house! _____ has a big balcony.
 He He's His
- That's not John and Mary's car. _____ car is more modern.
 They Their Theirs
- A: Who is that beautiful woman with long straight brown hair and hazel eyes?
B: She is a friend of _____.
 me my mine
- That dog is not ours. _____ don't have a dog.
 We Our Ours
- This book is not mine. I think it's _____.
 you your yours
- Angela has long straight dark hair. _____ sister has short wavy blond hair.
 She Her Hers

A atividade 9 refere-se ao capítulo 2.

9. Complete the sentences using the vocabulary about Arts.

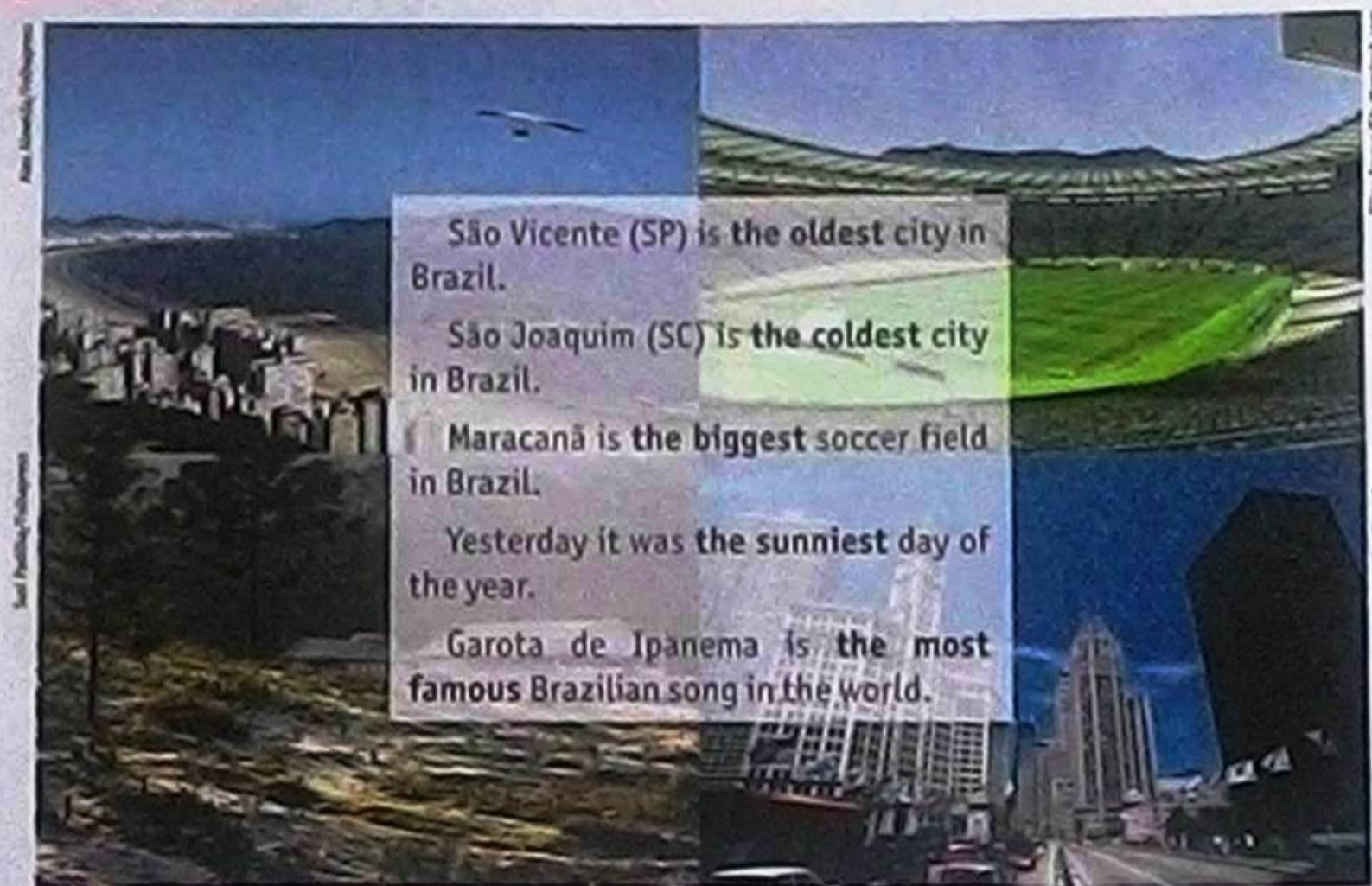
- Wow! What a beautiful sand S C U L P T U R E!
- We usually make D R A W I N G S in Art classes.
- The Gates of Hell* is one of Rodin's M A S T E R P I E C E S.
- My mother gave me a beautiful P O R T R A I T of my sisters and me.
- This kind of painting represents the M O D E R N art.

A noiva e o noivo, Amedeo Modigliani, 1916



Let's learn about the language!

Superlatives



São Vicente (SP) is the oldest city in Brazil.

São Joaquim (SC) is the coldest city in Brazil.

Maracanã is the biggest soccer field in Brazil.

Yesterday it was the sunniest day of the year.

Garota de Ipanema is the most famous Brazilian song in the world.

1. Write one example for each rule.

To make superlative sentences...

a) we add **-est** to the adjective → the shortest, the smallest, the nicest.

b) when the adjective ends in "y", we drop **-y** and add

-iest → the easiest, the heaviest, the funniest.

c) when the adjective ends in a consonant + vowel + consonant (CVC), we repeat the last consonant and add **-est** → the biggest, the hottest.

d) when the adjective has more than one syllable, we use **most** → the most expensive, the most interesting, the most beautiful.

Remember to use **the** to make the superlatives
Maracanã is **the** biggest soccer field in Brazil.

2. Use the superlative forms of the adjectives below to complete the chart.

Os alunos deverão preencher a forma superlativa seguindo as regras aprendidas no exercício 1.

fat	thin	small	colorful	pretty	big	interesting	ugly	young
expensive	intelligent	strong	cheap	easy	hot	heavy		

the oldest

the biggest

the sunniest

the most famous

the smallest
the youngest
the strongest
the cheapest

the fattest
the thinnest
the biggest
the hottest

the prettiest
the ugliest
the easiest
the heaviest

the most colorful
the most interesting
the most expensive
the most intelligent

1. the oldest; taller; youngest; blond; red dress; green eyes; blue cap; family; the newest; always; the best
 2. c - a - b - d - f - g - e

3.

Is that correct?	Yes	No	Write the correct information
Rubens is very patient. He gets nervous easily.		✓	Rubens is very impatient. He gets nervous easily.
Paula is really shy. She never stops talking.		✓	Paula is really talkative. She never stops talking.
Lucas is very organized. His bedroom is always in a mess.		✓	Lucas is very disorganized. His bedroom is always in a mess.
Mary is very funny. She never gets stressed and makes jokes about everything.	✓		
James is a very irresponsible boy. He does his homework every day.		✓	James is a very responsible boy. He does his homework every day.

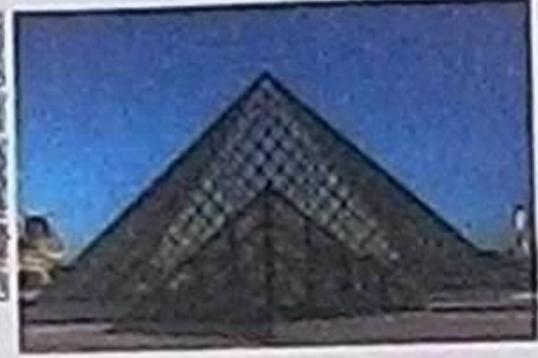
4. a) funny	c) friendly	e) patient
b) creative	d) nervous	f) intelligent
5. a) the tallest	c) the funniest	e) the most beautiful
b) the best	d) the biggest	
6. a) the smallest	c) the most famous	e) the highest
b) the biggest	d) the longest	f) the hottest
7. a) yours	c) mine	e) ours
b) his	d) hers	f) theirs
8. a) His	c) mine	e) yours
b) Their	d) We	f) Her
9. a) sculpture	c) masterpieces	e) modern
b) drawings	d) portrait	

*Se julgar relevante, comente com os alunos que esse museu também é conhecido como Museu Paulista.

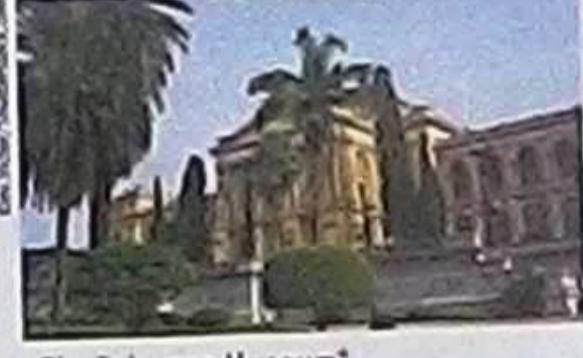
Popular museums in the world



The Museum of Modern Art



The Louvre



The Ipiranga Museum*



The Madame Tussauds **



The National Museum of Fine Arts ***

Incentive os alunos a visitarem os sites desses museus. Veja algumas sugestões desses endereços no Manual do Professor.

5. Make a research about each museum and match them to their cities.

The Louvre Museum

Rio de Janeiro, BR

The Madame Tussauds Museum

London, UK

The Ipiranga Museum

Buenos Aires, AR

The Museum of Modern Art

Paris, FR

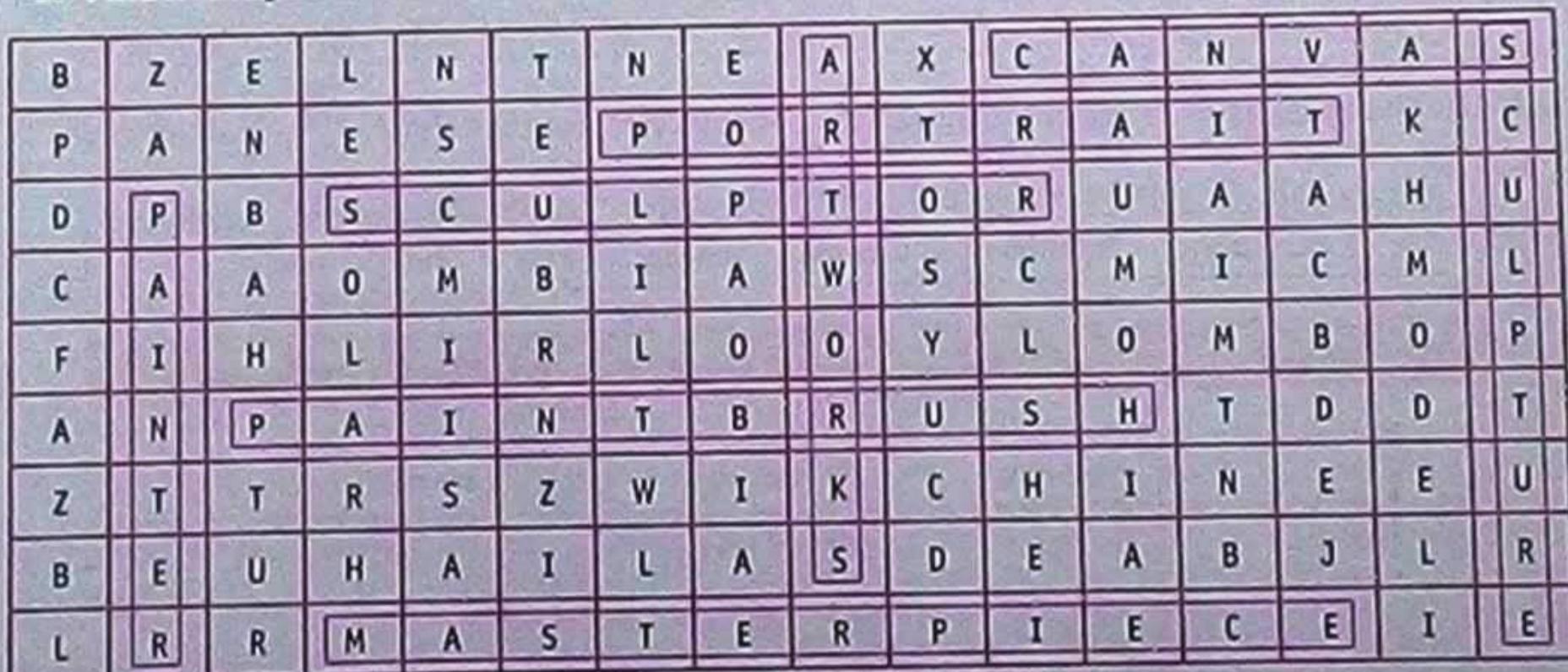
The National Museum of Fine Arts

São Paulo, BR

At home

1. Find in the puzzle 8 words related to Art.

**Diga aos alunos que o Museu Madame Tussauds é um museu de cera e tem também filiais em outras cidades, como Amsterdam (Holanda), Nova York (EUA) e Hong Kong (China). Se julgar relevante, apresente-lhes as expressões *wax museum* e *celebrity wax figures*.



*** Diga aos alunos que o The National Museum of Fine Arts na Argentina abriga o maior acervo artístico daquele país.

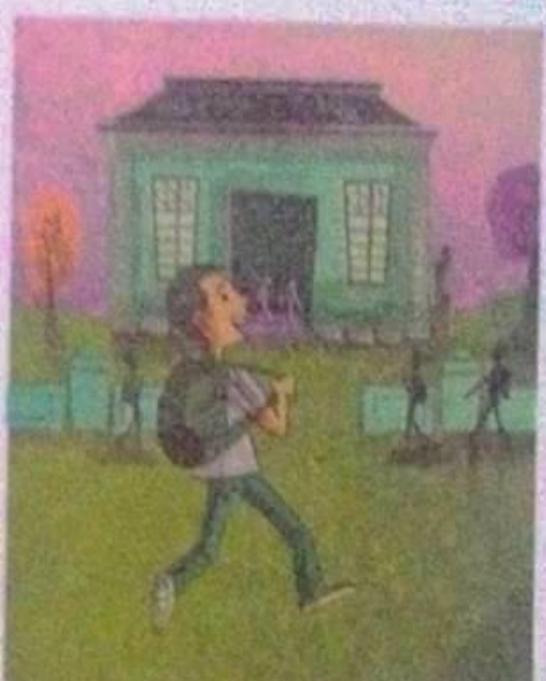
5. Read what Marcelo did yesterday and put the actions in order. Number from 1 to 9.



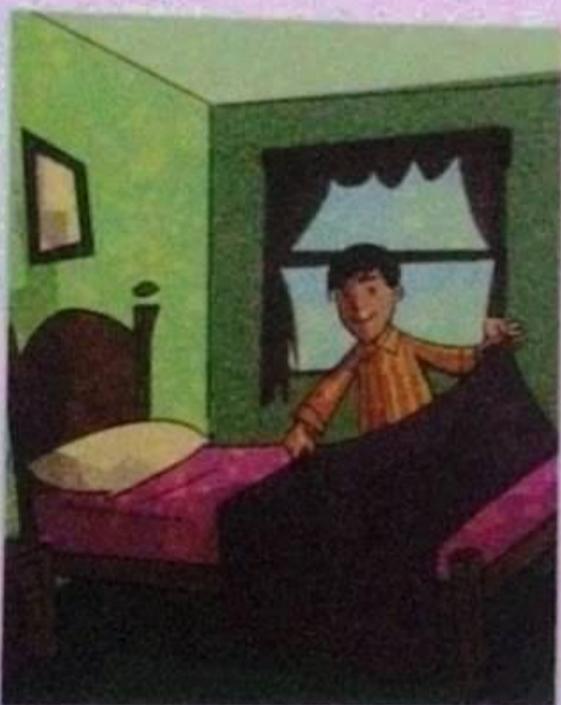
3 After that, I took a shower.



1 Yesterday, I got up at 7 a.m.



5 Then, I went to school.



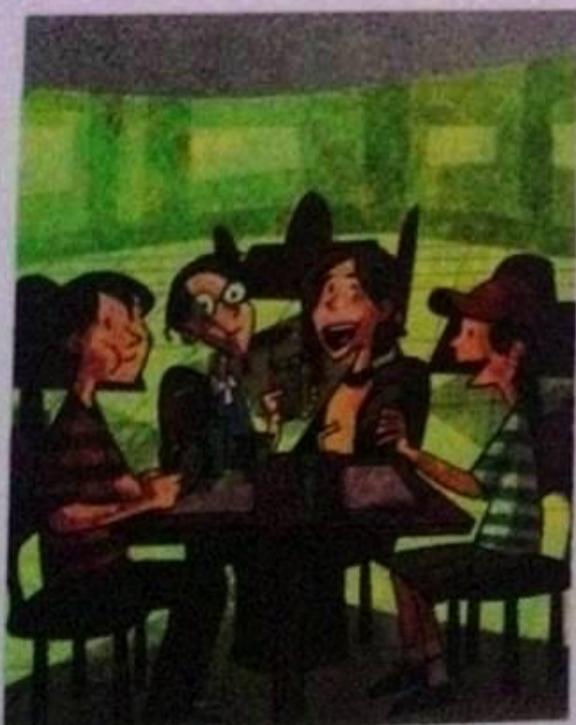
2 and made my bed.



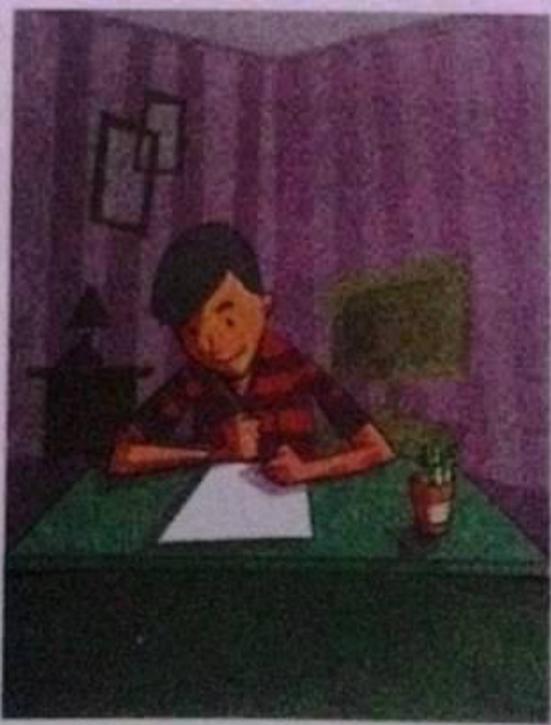
4 and had breakfast.



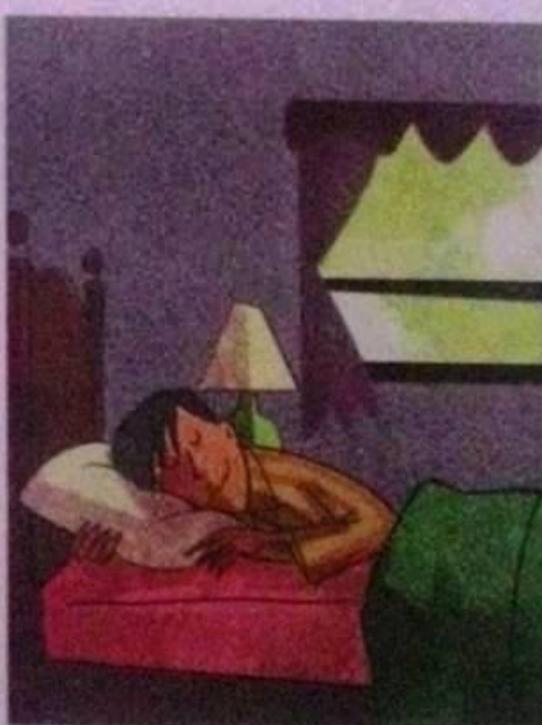
8 In the evening, I had dinner with my parents.



6 After school, I had lunch with my friends. We ate a sandwich.



7 In the afternoon, I did my homework. It was very difficult!



9 And after that I went to bed.

4. What do you think about these paintings? Use the adjectives from the box to express your opinion. Follow the example. Resposta pessoal.

modern	ugly	strange	beautiful
interesting	colorful	creative	funny
wonderful	fantastic	glamorous	mysterious

This is a/an _____ painting/sculpture.

Monumento às Bandeiras, Victor Brecheret, 1954.



As três sombras, Rodin, 1902.



Mona Lisa, Fernando Botero, 1977.



Flores do campo, Erico Santos, 2009.



Maio 1968, Joan Miró, 1973.

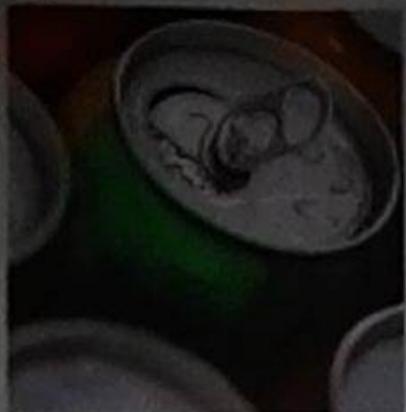


Guernica, Pablo Picasso, 1937.





a) a piece of cake



d) a can of soda



g) a jar of jam



j) a spoon of flour



b) a cup of coffee



e) a carton of orange juice



h) a package of cookies



k) a slice of pizza



c) a bar of chocolate



f) a bottle of water



i) a loaf of bread



l) a glass of milk

At home

Se necessário, deixe que os alunos pesquisem o significado das expressões em dicionários e/ou na internet para realizar a atividade. Incentive-os a buscar outras expressões, como *a cup of sugar, a pot of honey, a box of chocolates, a bar of soap, a jar of juice, a grain of rice, a can of peaches*, entre outras.

1. How many words can you use with the expressions below?

a) a cup of *Possível resposta: Coffee, tea.*b) a slice of *Possível resposta: Pizza, bread, pie, beef.*c) a glass of *Possível resposta: Water, milk, juice, wine, beer.*d) a carton of *Possível resposta: Orange, juice, milk, eggs.*e) a spoon of *Possível resposta: Flour, sugar, salt, baking powder.*f) a bottle of *Possível resposta: Water, wine, beer.*

2. There is a word hidden in each of the squares below. Can you find them?

E	R	U
T	L	P
S	U	C

sculpture

H	A	C
E	R	R
R	S	E

research

P	A	I
O	R	T
R	T	E

portrait

A	E	V
P	A	N
X	C	S

canvas

C	G	N
I	T	N
I	A	P

painting

R	E	U	S
A	I	E	C
T	E	M	P

masterpiece

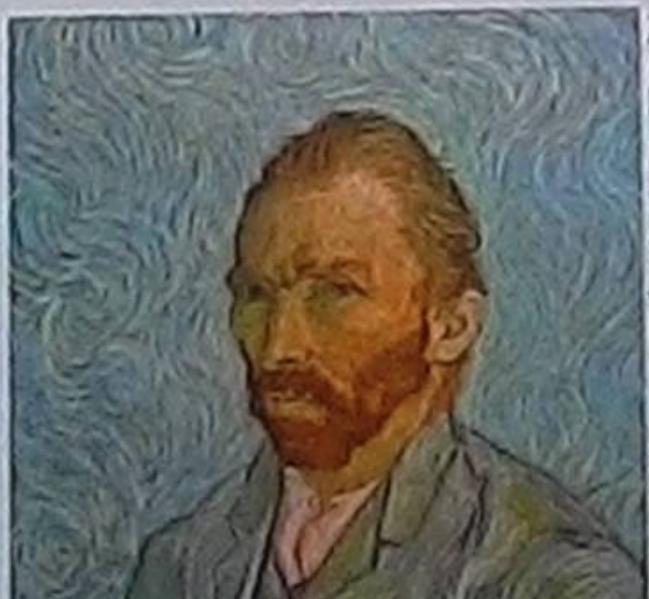
3. Use the words from the box to complete the text.

painters art drawings modern paintings artists
emotions sketches wonderful portraits artworks

Vincent van Gogh is one of the most famous painters in the world. Nowadays his wonderful paintings are duplicated by several artists. Van Gogh was an important contributor to the foundations of modern art.

The colors of his paintings are vibrant and express emotions.

He has more than 2 000 artworks including paintings, drawings and sketches. Today his portraits are among the world's most recognizable and expensive works of art.



Countable and uncountable nouns

In English, there are some names you can count. They are countable nouns and they have a plural form:



I ate **two hamburgers** last night.

And there are some names you cannot count. They are uncountable nouns and they have only a singular form:



I don't like **ham**.

1. Are these nouns countable or uncountable?

bread

butter

fish

papaya

cookie

lettuce

tomato

sugar

glass

Countable nouns

hamburguer

cookie
apple
orange
papaya
tomato
pizza
egg
sandwich
hot dog
picnic basket
table
cup
glass
spoon
bottle

sandwich

popcorn

table

pizza

bacon

egg

spoon

cheese

hot dog

milk

apple

picnic basket

Uncountable nouns

ham
coffee
water
milk
tea
cheese
bread
butter
lettuce
spaghetti
soup
rice
popcorn
Flour
salt
sugar
meat
fish
chicken
bacon
glass

flour

spaghetti

salt

orange

coffee

water

rice

soup

tea

meat

cup

chicken

Se necessário, explique aos alunos que o substantivo *glass* pode ser contável ou incontável, mas com significados diferentes. Veja as informações no **Manual do Professor**.

Let's learn about words!

The atelier

1. paint

2. paintbrush

3. painting

4. canvas

5. painter

6. portrait

7. model

8. sketch



1. Cross the odd one out.

Leve os alunos a pensarem porque as palavras intrusas não têm relação com o grupo de palavras. Caso julgue necessário, dê-lhes alguns exemplos no quadro.

a) paint	paintbrush	-museum-
b) canvas	portrait	-model-
c) sculpture	painter	sculptor
d) masterpiece	-research-	painting
e) paint	artist	painter
f) painting	to paint	to draw

2. Look at the pictures below. Are they healthy food or junk food? Put them in the correct category.
 Se julgar relevante, apresente aos alunos a seguinte diferença de vocabulário entre o Inglês americano e o inglês britânico:
 potato chip (AmE) – crisp (BrE), whole wheat bread (AmE) – wholemeal bread (BrE).



French fries



pizza



potato chips



fruit



vegetables

Junk food	Healthy food
Soda French fries Potato chips Hot dog Pizza Popcorn	Fruit Vegetables Grains Fish Fruit juice Whole wheat bread



soda



fruit juice



whole wheat bread



hot dog



grains



fish



popcorn

Se achar necessário, diga aos alunos que as palavras *flour* e *flower* são homófonas.
 Se julgar relevante, apresente aos alunos a seguinte diferença de vocabulário entre o Inglês americano e o inglês britânico:
can / *a can of* (AmE) – *tin* / *a tin of* (BrE).

Containers and units of measurement

3. Use the expressions from the boxes below to label the pictures.

a package of
 a can of
 a piece of
 a cup of
 a jar of
 a slice of

a loaf of
 a glass of
 a bar of
 a carton of
 a spoon of
 a bottle of

soda	bread
jam	coffee
milk	chocolate
cake	cookies
flour	pizza
water	orange juice

Check it out!

1. Who do the pronouns in bold refer to? Write their names.

a) I'm preparing breakfast for you and Roberta.

I → Mrs. Brown

b) She loves your cakes.

She → Roberta

c) I think it's the nicest day of the spring.

I → Bruno

d) He is an excellent sculptor.

He → Rodin

e) I totally agree with you.

I → Roberta

you → Bruno

2. Match the expressions that have the same meaning.

a) Let's get down to work!

c) You're absolutely right.

b) You're always on time!

a) Let's start!

c) I totally agree with you!

e) It is his best work.

d) The computer is on.

f) What is considered beautiful.

e) It is his most famous masterpiece.

d) The computer is working.

f) The ideal beauty.

b) You're very punctual.

3. Write T for true and F for false. Correct the false ones.

a) F Bruno is in Roberta's house.

Roberta is in Bruno's house.

b) T They meet each other in the morning.

Roberta is on time.

c) F Roberta is late for their meeting.

Roberta is on time.

d) F Roberta thinks Renoir is not a very good painter.

Roberta thinks Renoir is the best painter.

e) T Bruno and Roberta think Da Vinci is a brilliant painter.

f) F Mona Lisa is a painting by Rodin.

Mona Lisa is a painting by Da Vinci.

g) F Mona Lisa is not a famous painting.

Mona Lisa is one of the most famous paintings in the world.

h) T The Thinker is a sculpture by Rodin.



Let's learn about words!

What do you eat for breakfast?

1. Match the pictures to their names.

9 sandwich

6 yogurt

15 ham

14 cheese

13 cake

16 cookies

3 tea

8 toast

1 orange juice

4 iced tea

11 butter

7 bread

12 jam

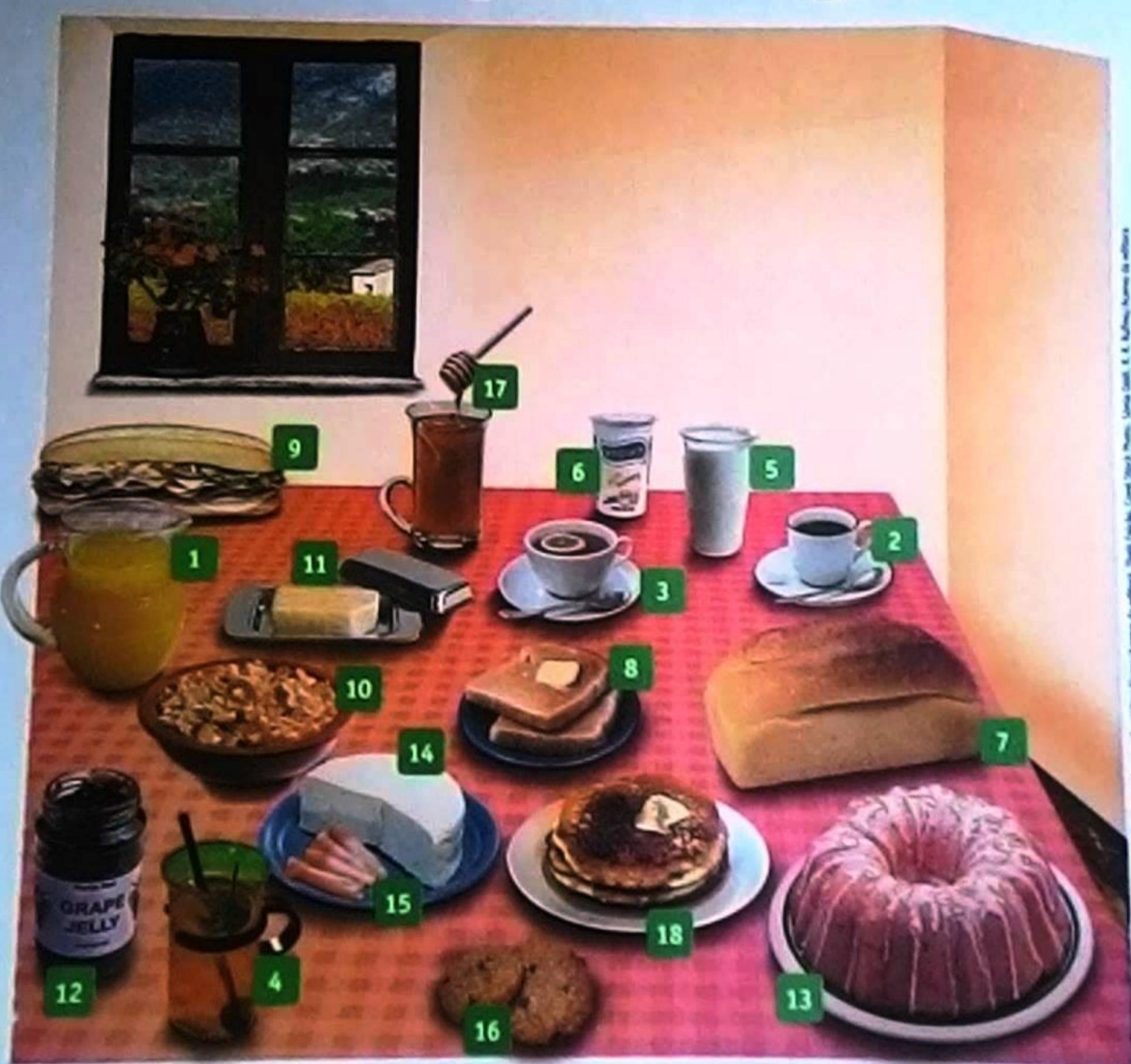
2 coffee

18 pancakes

5 milk

17 honey

10 cereal



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Se julgar necessário, explique aos alunos que tanto *jam* quanto *jelly* podem ser usadas, em inglês americano, para designar "geleia". Há, no entanto, uma sutileza de significado entre elas. *Jelly* é geralmente feita do suco da fruta e, por isso, não tem pedaços de fruta. Já *jam*, que é feita a partir do cozimento da fruta, costuma apresentar pedaços desta.

2. Do you agree with the results? Discuss it with your friends. Tell them what you think is correct according to your personality and what is not.
Resposta pessoal. Deixe que os alunos discutam, em pequenos grupos, os resultados obtidos.

3. Find expressions in the text that mean the same as the ones below.

a) Sometimes I feel sad.

I feel blue sometimes.

b) You like to hang out with your friends.

You enjoy the company of your friends.

c) I like it when everyone is looking at me.

I like to be the center of everybody's attention.

d) People enjoy your company.

People like to be around you.

e) You are always available to help and support your friends, in all situations.

You are the person who is always there for them, no matter what happens.

f) I am usually quiet and study the behavior of the people.

I tend to be quiet and observe people.



The sounds of the language

1. Listen and repeat the words below.

O objetivo desta atividade é trabalhar a pronúncia de palavras terminadas em -ous, ou seja, o som /əs/. Toque o CD pela primeira vez para que os alunos ouçam e repitam as palavras abaixo. Em seguida, deixe que eles tentem fazer a atividade 2 sozinhos e, só depois que tiverem terminado, toque o CD para que eles verifiquem se suas respostas estão corretas.

curious	nervous	serious	ambitious
generous	ridiculous	dangerous	famous

2. Match the beginning and the ending of the sentences below.

a) Celebrities are
b) Look at that clown!
c) They have some
d) He is a very generous man.
e) Be careful!
f) She doesn't have a lot of friends

b) He looks ridiculous in that hat.
d) He always helps people.
f) because she's very serious.
a) very famous people.
e) This place is very dangerous.
c) ambitious plans for the future.

Don't forget!

Você aprendeu...

- a descrever as características físicas e de personalidade de uma pessoa;
- a ordem dos adjetivos;
- os possessive pronouns *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*;
- alguns prefixos (*im-, dis- e un-*) que formam adjetivos com sentido negativo, como *impatient, disorganized e unlucky*.

Let's read!

1. Take the quiz below and find out what kind of person you are. After you finish the quiz, add up your answers.

Resposta pessoal.

Comece a atividade perguntando aos alunos se eles têm o hábito de responder a este tipo de quiz, onde costumamos encontrar este gênero de texto, quantos tipos diferentes de quizzes eles conhecem (da personalidade, de conhecimentos gerais, de comportamento etc.) e outras perguntas do tipo. Peça-lhes que respondam às perguntas, comentem as respostas e leiam os resultados.

What are you like?

1. What characteristics best describe your personality?

- A Talkative and outgoing.
- B Friendly and patient.
- C Calm and shy.

2. Do you have lots of friends?

- A Yes, I have a lot of friends.
- B Yes, and they are all very special to me.
- C Not many. Just a few close friends.

3. What do you like to do to relax?

- A Go out with my friends.
- B Invite some friends home to watch a movie.
- C Read my favorite book.

4. What statement is true for you?

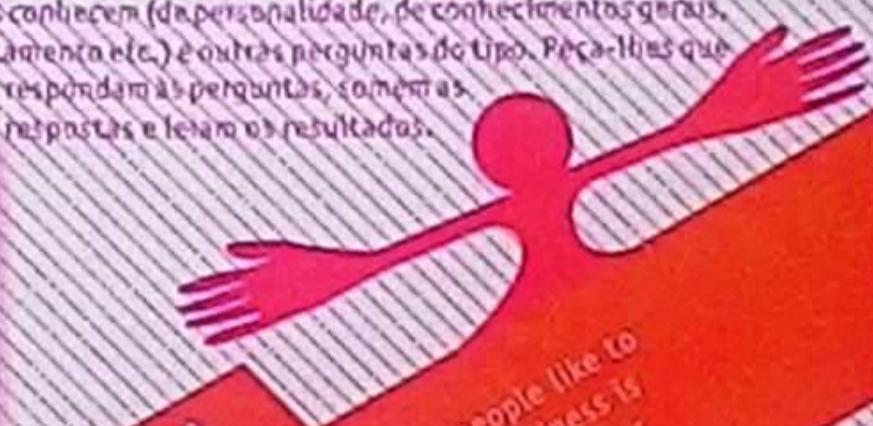
- A I get nervous easily.
- B I like to help others.
- C I feel blue sometimes.

5. When I go to a party...

- A I like to be the center of everybody's attention.
- B I talk to everybody I know.
- C I tend to be quiet and observe people.

6. I like people who are...

- A fashionable and funny.
- B nice and creative.
- C intelligent and responsible.



Mostly A

You are a very sociable person and people like to be around you. It's almost like your happiness is contagious. But you're anxious and you lose your patience very easily.

Mostly B

You are a very nice person and your friends really like you. You are the person who is always there for them, no matter what happens. You are a good listener, so your friends always tell you their problems and secrets.

Mostly C

You are timid and quiet. You don't like to be around a lot of people, but you enjoy the company of your friends. You are a sensible and intelligent person, so you think a lot before saying something.

Blue: triste
Sensible: sensato

17

At home

Peça aos alunos que identifiquem os erros e reescrevam o texto em seus cadernos. Ao corrigir a atividade, enfatize, principalmente, as estruturas *He is a talkative and friendly person* ou *He is talkative and friendly*, já que utilizar os artigos indefinidos *a/an* antes dos adjetivos neste tipo de frase é um erro muito comum dos alunos.

WORKBOOK
Homework

1. There are six errors in the text below. Find and correct them.

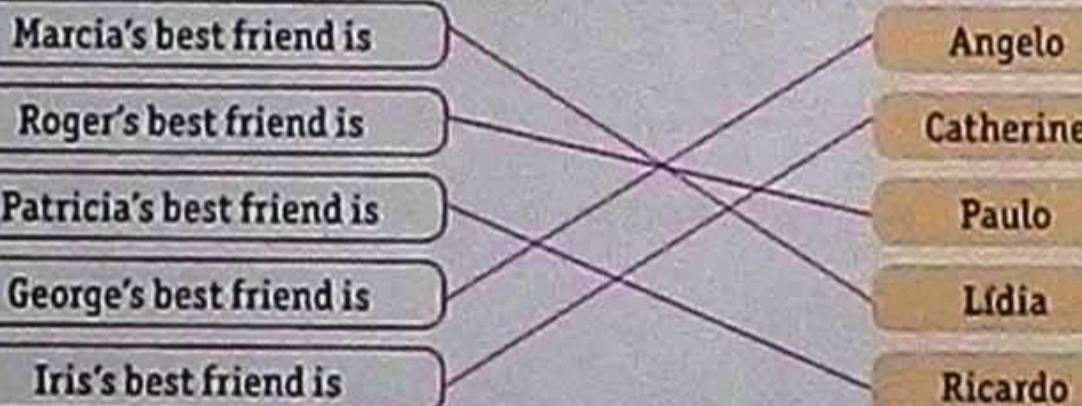
Jason is mine best friend. We study at the same school and live on the same street, so we go to school together every day. He is a talkative and friendly. He is also very intelligent and sometimes he help me with my homework because I'm not very good at Math. He is tall and thin. He has short black straight hair and brown big eyes. He likes soccer but he can't play very well.



0 4 3 7 6 8 5 9 1

Let's listen!

1. Listen to five people describing their best friends and match the columns.



2. Listen to the CD again and complete the chart below using the initials.

Se julgar necessário, pause o CD para que os alunos tenham tempo de ler a atividade e marcar as respostas.

L = Lídia

P = Paulo

R = Ricardo

A = Angelo

C = Catherine

Who...

... is short with wavy blond hair and green eyes?	R
... is very talkative and outgoing?	P
... is 13 years old?	L
... is tall and thin and has short gray hair and blue eyes?	A
... is not very patient?	P
... is very organized and responsible?	R
... is patient and funny?	L
... is a very intelligent and creative person?	C
... is tall and a little bit heavy?	P
... is a little bit shy?	C
... has beautiful hazel eyes and long straight brown hair?	L
... is a serious man, but is also friendly?	A
... has shoulder-length straight blond hair and light brown eyes?	C

Se julgar interessante, amplie esta atividade explorando as seguintes expressões que aparecem no áudio: 'true friends always make up' (amigos de verdade sempre fazem as pazes), 'he is always there for me, no matter what happens' (eu posso sempre contar com ele, não importa o que aconteça) e 'he always listens to me when I have a problem' (ele sempre me ouve quando estou com algum problema).



e) This is your cat.

It's yours.

f) Those are their toys.

The toys are theirs.

g) This is the dog's leash.

The leash is its.

3. Choose the correct pronouns to complete the sentences.

a) This is my (my / mine) book, not yours (your / yours).

b) That's not Luciana's coat. Hers (Her / Hers) is yellow.

c) A: Whose car is that?

B: It's ours (our / ours).

d) A: Is it your (your / yours) pencil?

B: No, it's not mine (my / mine).

e) Carla and Kate are studying with the teacher's book. Their (their / theirs) book is at home.

f) Our (our / ours) house is smaller than theirs (their / theirs).

g) Milena can't find her (her / hers) glasses.

4. Complete the text using the pronouns in the box.



my mine his

This is a friend of mine. His name is Gabriel.

We look a lot like each other, but my hair is dark brown and his is black. His eyes are green and mine are hazel. Also, his hairstyle is more fashionable than mine. But my grades at school are better than his.

Possessive pronouns



This is not my bike.
Mine is newer.

Mine ➔ My bike



That's not Leo's T-shirt.
His is black.

His ➔ His T-shirt

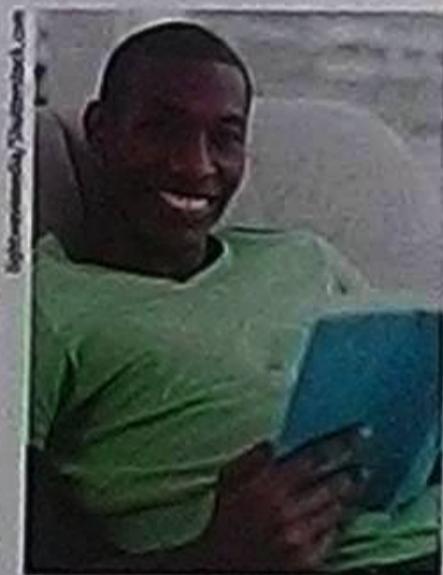


My book is on the desk.
Yours is in the backpack.

Yours ➔ Your book

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs

2. Complete the sentences using the possessive pronouns.



a) This is my book.

It's _____.



c) This is our house.

It's _____.



b) Those are Michael's sneakers.

They're _____.



d) That's her dog.

That's _____.

Let's learn about the language!

Adjective order

Incentive os alunos a buscarem nas atividades anteriores exemplos de sentenças que demonstrem a ordem dos adjetivos. Se julgar conveniente, divida a turma em grupos propondo a cada um o desafio de criar um determinado número de exemplos usando os adjetivos apresentados nas duas tabelas. O grupo que criar o maior número de exemplos será o vencedor.

Hair		
Length	Hair quality	Color
long	straight	blond
short	curly	red
shoulder-length	wavy	brown
		black
		dark
		gray

Other characteristics					
Opinion	Size	Physical quality	Age	Color	Origin
wonderful	long	tall	young	blue	American
beautiful	short	short	old	green	English
pretty	big	thin		yellow	Canadian
handsome	small	fat		red	Italian
good-looking		strong		pink	French
ugly		weak		brown	
intelligent				black	
interesting					

1. Rewrite the sentences and put the adjectives in the correct order.

a) Maria has **blue** **beautiful** eyes.

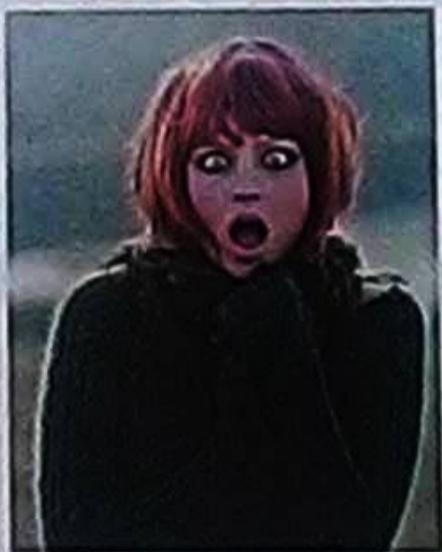
Maria has beautiful blue eyes.

b) I study with a **young** **Canadian** **handsome** guy.

I study with a handsome young Canadian guy.

c) Samantha is a **thin** **pretty** **young** woman with **lovely** **green** eyes and **shoulder-length** **dark** **wavy** hair.

Samantha is a pretty thin young woman with lovely green eyes and shoulder-length wavy dark hair.



d) Mark is a **old** **short** man with **brown** **straight** **short** hair.

Mark is a short old man with short straight brown hair.

e) Jonathan is that **tall** **good-looking** guy with **curly** **short** **black** hair and **brown** **expressive** eyes.

Jonathan is that good-looking tall guy with short curly black hair and expressive brown eyes.

9. Write a description of yourself in a piece of paper and give it to your teacher.

CHALLENGE

Peça aos alunos que escrevam em um pedaço de papel uma descrição de suas características físicas e de suas personalidades. Quando tiverem terminado, recolha todos os textos e leia-os na frente da sala ou peça a um voluntário para lê-los. A turma deve descobrir de quem é a descrição que está sendo lida.

Atividade
notável

At home

1. Answer the questions below. Resposta pessoal.

a) What does your mother/father look like?

b) What is your best friend like?

c) Who is your favorite celebrity? What does he/she look like?

d) Who sits next to you in class? What does he/she look like? What is he/she like?

Improve your vocabulary

1. What is the opposite of these adjectives? Complete the chart below.*

honest happy patient polite comfortable perfect obedient lucky organized

im-	dis-	un-
impatient impolite imperfect	dishonest disobedient disorganized	unhappy uncomfortable unlucky

2. Now, choose the words that complete these sentences.

- It's impolite to point at people. (polite / impolite)
- These shoes are really uncomfortable. They hurt my feet. (comfortable / uncomfortable)
- The students in my classroom are quiet and obedient. (obedient / disobedient)
- I was very unhappy yesterday, but today I feel better. (happy / unhappy)
- John is a very honest boy. When he finds something in the street, he always returns it to the owner. (honest / dishonest)

*O objetivo desta seção é apresentar alguns prefixos que formam adjetivos com sentido negativo: *im-*, *dis-* e *un-*. Se julgar necessário, apresente aos alunos outras palavras formadas pelos mesmos prefixos, como *impossible*, *disrespectful*, *unreal*, e outras.

7. Match the two columns.

- a) Carlos is a talkative child.
- b) Susan is very shy.
- c) Marcos is very organized.
- d) Alex is extremely impatient.
- e) My mom is a very funny person.

- e) She makes jokes about everything.
- d) He can't wait for anybody or anything.
- b) She doesn't make friends at school.
- c) He hates when his house is in a mess.
- a) He always disturbs his friends at school because he wants to chat.

8. Look at the pictures and write **T** for true and **F** for false. Correct the false ones.



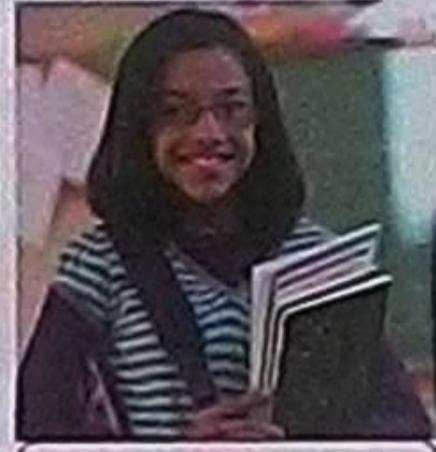
Name: Clarice
She is responsible, calm and funny.



Name: Luan
He is disorganized, patient and shy.



Name: Antonio
He is talkative, impatient and funny.



Name: Letícia
She is intelligent, organized and responsible.

a) **T** Clarice and Letícia are responsible girls.

b) **F** Luan is organized and impatient.

Luan is disorganized and patient.

c) **F** Antonio is patient and talkative.

Antonio is impatient and talkative.

d) **F** Antonio and Luan are funny.

Antonio and Clarice are funny.

e) **T** Clarice and Luan have red hair.

f) **F** Clarice wears glasses.

Letícia wears glasses.

g) **F** Luan and Antonio are shy.

Luan is shy.

h) **F** Luan and Antonio are talkative and funny kids.

Antonio is a talkative and funny kid.

What are they like?

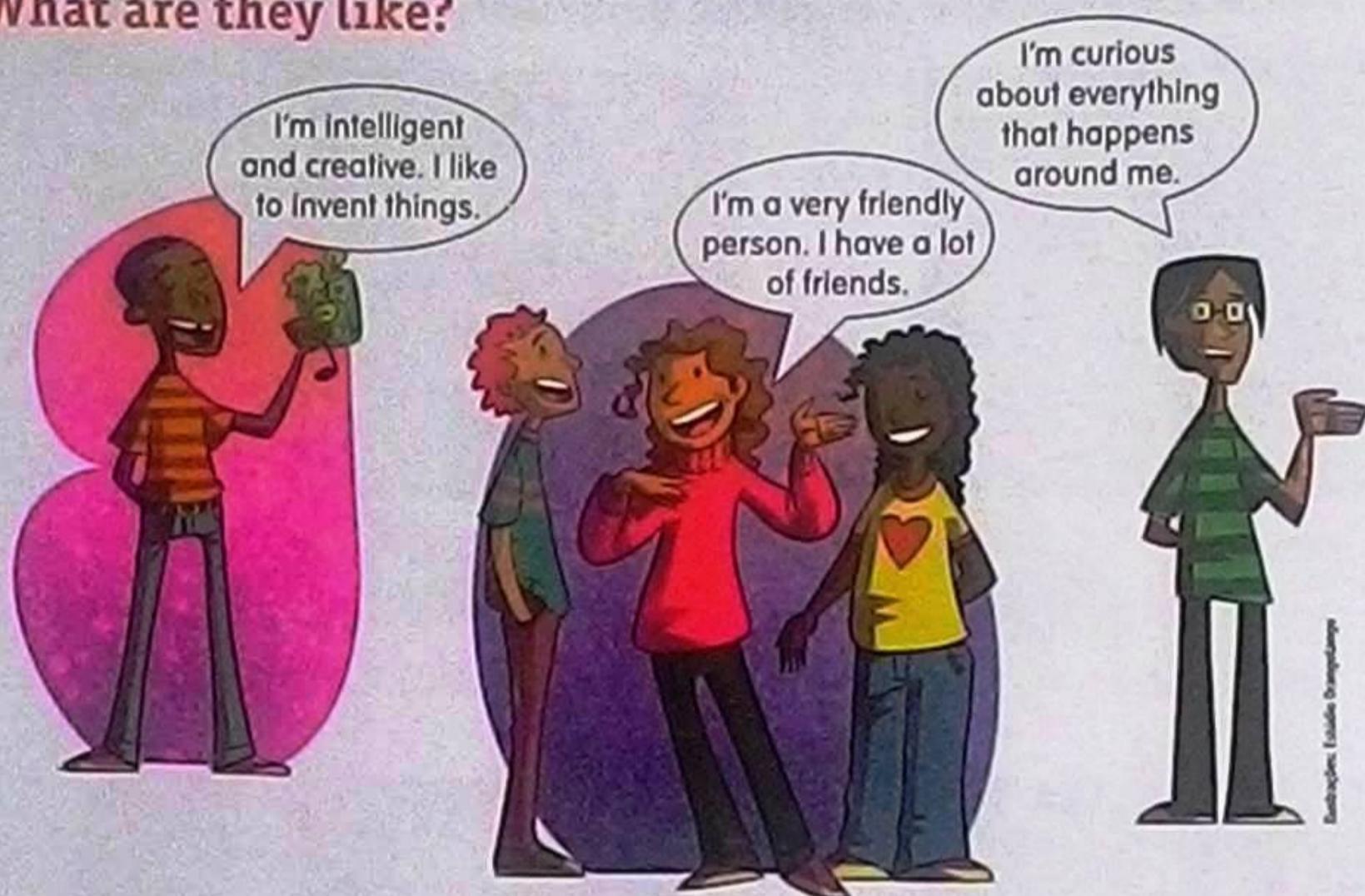


Illustration: Estúdio D'Angelo

5. Match the opposites.

- a) organized
- b) responsible
- c) outgoing
- d) talkative
- e) patient
- f) calm
- g) funny*

- e impatient
- c shy
- a disorganized
- g serious
- f nervous
- b irresponsible
- d quiet

*Se julgar relevante, diga aos alunos que, em outros contextos, o antônimo de *funny* seria *boring*. Mas, nesta atividade, como os alunos estão aprendendo características referentes à personalidade, apresentamos os opostos *funny* (engraçado, descontraído) e *serious* (sério).

6. And you? Name three characteristics you have and three characteristics you don't have.

Resposta pessoal.



I am...



I'm not...

Depois que os alunos completarem a atividade, peça-lhes que apresentem suas características para a turma. Incentive-os a utilizarem estruturas como *I'm calm and responsible*. Apresente também a expressão *a little bit* (*I'm a little bit nervous*, por exemplo).

4. Follow the example from the previous page and describe these people.



a) Possível resposta: She is a beautiful girl, with short black hair and black eyes. She's African-American.



d) Possível resposta: He's in his forties. He has short straight black hair and dark brown eyes. He has a goatee.



b) Possível resposta: He's a handsome young guy. He has light brown hair. His hair style is very fashionable and he has a beautiful smile.



e) Possível resposta: She's a pretty girl. She's in her twenties. She has shoulder-length wavy dark brown hair and hazel eyes.



c) Possível resposta: She's a nice young girl. She's slim. She has long straight black hair and black eyes. She's of Japanese descent.

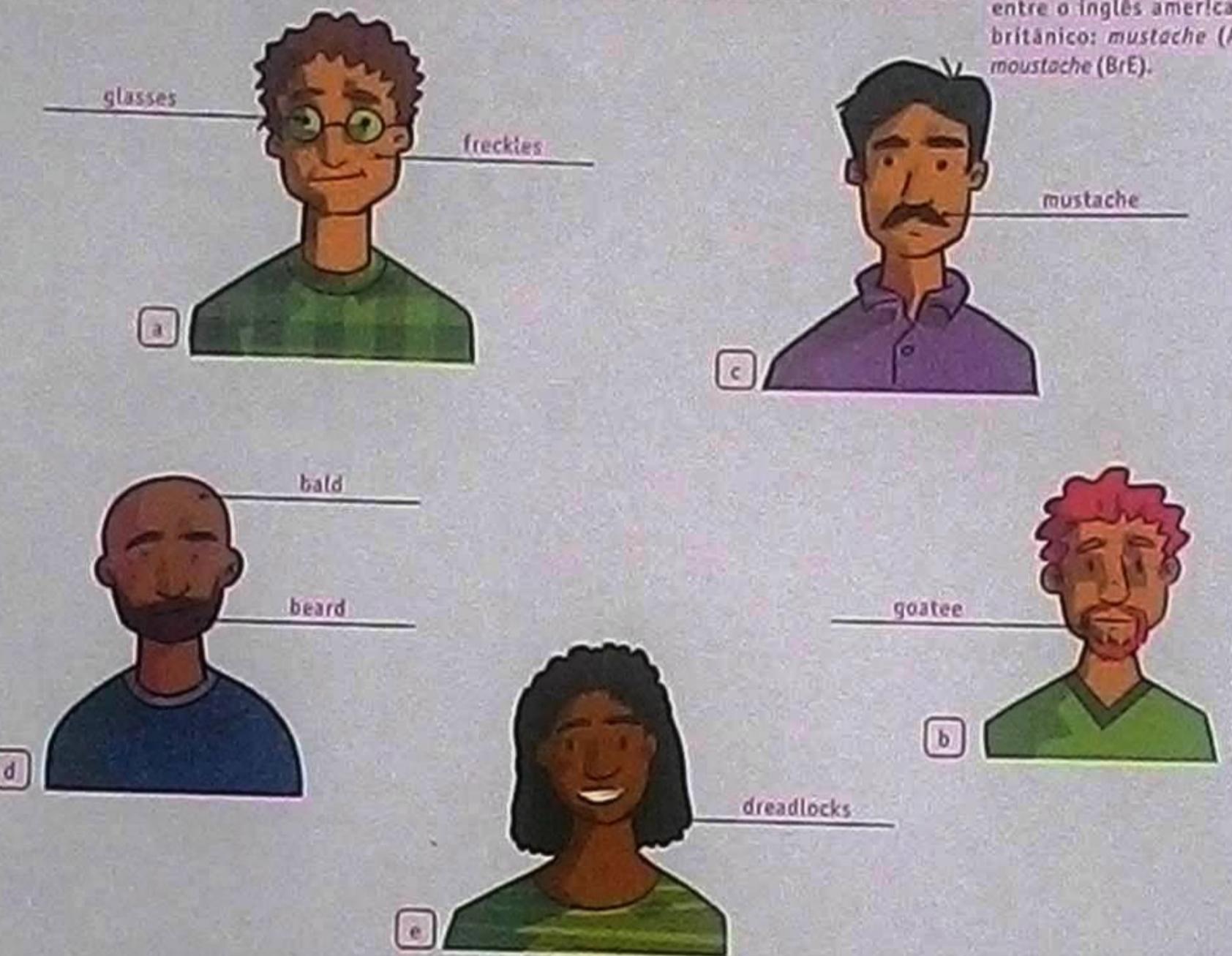


f) Possível resposta: He's in his thirties and he's overweight. He has short straight light brown hair and brown eyes.

• Remember:
"She has long black hair".
"He has dark brown eyes".
• But,
"She is medium height and slim".
"He is tall and strong".

2. Use the words from the box to name the pictures. After that, match the definitions to the right person.

bald mustache beard freckles
glasses dreadlocks goatee



Ao término da atividade, toque o CD para que os alunos ouçam e repitam o vocabulário. Se julgar relevante, apresente aos alunos a diferença de vocabulário entre o inglês americano e o britânico: *mustache* (AmE) - *moustache* (BrE).

- a) Rubens has short wavy brown hair and brown eyes. He wears glasses and has some freckles.
- b) Jean has short curly red hair and black eyes. He has a goatee.
- c) Lucas has short straight black hair, black eyes and a mustache.
- d) John has blue eyes and a beard. He is bald.
- e) Hebert has long dreadlocks and black eyes.

3. Read this description.

She's a good-looking young girl with long straight red hair and brown eyes. She's tall and slim.

